



case came before the Six Companies, Fat John made a statement of her case, showing conclusively that she had purchased the girl, paid her passage to this city, and if she was taken from her at this time she would be injured to the extent of several hundred dollars. The girl herself stated that she did not longer live the life of shame she was leading at Fat John's, that she loved Charley and he would marry her. The lover wisely kept his mouth shut and said nothing, except to corroborate Cie's story about their loving each other and his willingness to marry her.

Just before the case closed, Fat John offered to relinquish her claim to the girl if Charley would pay her the amount she was out on the investment. This proposition the lover indignantly spurned and intimated that if the Six Companies did not give him the girl for a wife he would marry her Melican fashion and then take the case into the State Courts. This threat may or may not have had its effect on the arbitrators; anyhow they decided that Cie had a right to go wherever she chose and if she wanted to marry Charley she could do so. Thus the matter stands at present, but the end is not yet, as Fat John is unwilling to submit to the ruling of the Six Companies and vows that she will be avenged on Charley. The threat has evidently had its effect on the lover, as he has not removed the girl from the house of the merchant and he keeps a sharp lookout himself for higbinders. Some night his dead body will most likely be found in one of the alleys of Chinatown and then Fat John will have been avenged.

When it is taken into consideration that this is the first case that is known of wherein the Six Companies have decided a question involving the ownership of a woman in favor of a lover and against the owners, the sensation the decision created among the Chinese can be appreciated.

#### NOTES FROM JAPANESE PAPERS.

One case of cholera, which, however, did not prove fatal, occurred in Yokohama on Saturday last.

A military hospital will be established in Inchon, Korea, under the control of the Kumamoto Garrison.

Japanese paper umbrellas are in great demand in foreign countries. The Nippon Shokai has lately exported 38,000.

The writings of the late General Saigo are much esteemed by learned Chinese. Many editions are being sold in China.

Japanese subjects in Inchon, Korea, are rapidly increasing in number. At present, the males number 204 and females 34.

A journal to be devoted to the dissemination of agricultural science will shortly make its appearance, under the title of *Nippon Nogyo Shimbun*.

The inspection of steamers will, in future, be conducted by the foreign experts of the Shipping Bureau and the chief engineers of the Imperial Navy.

Mr. Inouye, Senator, will shortly proceed to the United States of America to investigate the working of the laws concerning traidal corporations and newspapers.

It is reported that one hundred cases of *hakke*, thirty of which proved fatal, occurred on board the *Niijo Maru* which was last heard of in Chile. The surviving patients were landed in the Sandwich Islands for medical treatment.

The submarine telegraph wire between Korea and Tashima Islands is expected to be completed in November next. A telegraph office is to be constructed in Pusan; and the operators will be selected from among those who understand the Korean language.

Salt-making was hitherto one of the principal industries in the prefecture of Iwate. Of late, it has declined to such an extent that even the local demand is supplied by other places. This is attributed to the scarcity of fuel, consequent upon the destruction of the forests.

The Japanese soldiers in Soul, Korea, are suffering from fever and *hakke*. To the bad water and damp atmosphere caused by the continual wet weather, is attributed the cause of the maladies. Four men succumbed in Korea and one expired on board steamer *en route* to Osaka.

In olden times a horse fair was held annually at Iwanuma, Notori-goto, in the province of Miyagi, for fifty consecutive days, commencing on the 15th of February. Buyers from Tokyo, Kanagawa, Saitama, Gunma, Chiba, Tochigi, Ibaraki, Fukushima, and other provinces, went thither on each occasion. At least three thousand animals were sold at each fair. Since the Restoration, however, the trade has declined to such an extent that at most scarcely two hundred horses are disposed of; and this year only one hundred were sold. The breeders are now exerting themselves to improve matters.—*Japan Mail*.

#### THE WESTERN UNION STRIKE.

The strike of 15,000 operators in the United States and Canada, is, says the *Commercial Herald*, one of the greatest that the world has ever seen. The Brotherhood of Telegraphers has a vast and admirable organization, and it seems to include all the best telegraphers of the country. That the great telegraphic incorporation known as the Western Union, which particularly controls all telegraphing in America, should be able to dispense with the services of 15,000 skilled operators is something which no reflecting mind can for a moment suppose. By trying to do so they aim a great blow at the business interests of the country, and which is guarded against by legislation, which inflicts a penalty for every refusal or neglect to send a dispatch. Action has already been taken by one firm to recover the amount, and if all which are similarly menaced should sue and recover, the company would be placed in a very bad position. The company have done all they could to accommodate the press and the public, but it is becoming more and more apparent that they cannot do it. The government has determined to use the mail, whilst various Boards of Trade have protested, and in Philadelphia a compromise is imperatively demanded by the mercantile community. In Sacramento fruit-dealers have taken the lead, as they effect their sales almost entirely by telegraph. Every business is more or less affected and the blunders in what is transacted are notorious. In shipping news, for instance, vessels have been located at unknown places, and cabled as arriving from parts of the world at the antipodes of the port from which they were really due. This condition of things is becoming more serious every day, and it must soon come to a stop.

The great corporation immediately affected have a capital of eighty million dollars. The

shares are now quoted at \$80, making the stock worth sixty-four million dollars. It was quoted at \$85 in June, so that there has been a loss by the strike and other causes of not less than four millions of dollars to owners of stock. It was consolidated with the Atlantic and Pacific in 1878. Next year Jay Gould started the American Union in opposition. A consolidation was effected on June 19, 1881, by which the American Union received \$15,000,000, the par value of its stock in shares, and the whole capital was placed at its present figure. This was virtually a gift of fifteen millions of dollars, for which there was no consideration. In 1882, Jay Gould and his co-workers obtained a majority of the Union Telegraph stock of ten million dollars, and obtained a lease of the American Cable on a guarantee of five per cent. The stock of the Cable Company of ten million dollars was raised to fifteen millions.

The earnings of this corporation are something enormous. They rose from \$6,500,000 in 1880-1, to \$7,114,165 in 1882-3; those for the present year we have not seen officially stated. The net increase rose from \$2,649,919 in the first mentioned year to \$7,183,070 in the latter. In the latter year \$4,798,743 was paid as interest in dividends, or about five per cent. on par, or nearly eight per cent. on actual cash value of the stock. About one-half of the great increase was paid for rentals of leased lines and taxes—most of it for rentals, and as we believe, going into the pockets of the great capitalists who control the line. It is one of the greatest monopolies in the world, and especially controls the business and intelligence of this continent.

The present strike will enlist amongst thinking men a vast accession to the ranks of those who believe that the Government should control the telegraph lines. Postal telegraphy will from this out receive a strong and persistent advocacy. The present strike has done more to hasten it than anything else could probably have done. It was bound to come, but this will hasten it mightily.

Meanwhile it is imperatively necessary that the strike should cease, and perhaps the wisest way to end it is on a basis of mutual concession.

#### DIARY OF AN OLD MAID.

15.—Anxious for coming out, and the attention of the men. 16.—Begins to have some idea of the tender passions. 17.—Talks of love in a cottage, and disinterested affection. 18.—Fancies herself in love with some handsome man who has flattered her. 19.—Is a little more difficult in consequence of being noticed. 20.—Commences fashionable, and dashes. 21.—Still more confidence in her own attractions, and expects a brilliant establishment. 22.—Refuses a good offer, because he is not a man of fashion. 23.—Flirts with every young man she meets. 24.—Wonders she is not married. 25.—Rather more circumspect in her conduct. 26.—Begins to think a large fortune not quite so indispensable. 27.—Prefers the company of rational men to flirting. 28.—Wishes to be married in a quiet way, with a comfortable income. 29.—Almost despairs of entering the married state. 30.—Rather fearful of being called an old maid. 31.—An additional love of dress. 32.—Professes to dislike balls, finding it difficult to get good partners. 33.—Wonders how men can leave the society of sensible women to flirt with chits. 34.—Affects good humour in her conversation with men. 35.—Jealous of the praises of women. 36.—Quarrels with her friend who is lately married. 37.—Thinks herself slighted in society. 38.—Likes talking of her acquaintances who are married unfortunately, and finds consolation in their misfortunes. 39.—Ill-nature increases. 40.—Very meddling and officious. N.B.—A growing penchant. 41.—Rich, as a *debutante*, makes love to a young man without fortune. 42.—Not succeeding, rails against the sex. 43.—Partiality for cards and scandal comment. 44.—Severe against the manners of the age. 45.—Strong predilection for a Methodist parson. 46.—Enraged at his desertion. 47.—Becomes desponding, and takes snuff. 48.—Turns her sensibility to cats and dogs. 49.—Adopts a dependent relation to attend on the dogs. 50.—Becomes disgusted with the world, and vents all her ill-humour on this unfortunate relation.—*Literary Gazette*.

#### REVOLUTIONARY MOVEMENTS IN SPAIN.

The agrarian outrages in Andalusia, coupled with many sensational rumours concerning the movements of the "Black Hand," once more suggest the possibility of serious trouble in Spain. If as yet nothing serious has occurred, this is due to a peculiar and novel circumstance. A conspiracy to re-establish the Republic was recently organized, and many officers and persons of influence offered to join it, but the rank and file unexpectedly asked for guarantees. The revolutionary workmen of Spain were willing to sign this paper presented, pledging themselves to rise and take up arms against the Government at a given signal, if a clause was added by which all the conspirators swore to assassinate any leader who betrayed the cause. They urged the rising must be simultaneous in every town where the conspiracy existed. If in any one town the leader or leaders should fail to do their duty they were to be tracked out and assassinated. Again, the insurrection, if once master of a town, was bound to fight or withdraw, but in no case to capitulate. Nor do these rules apply merely to the period of struggle. If, after the triumph of the revolution, any leader should desert his party and seek to facilitate a restoration, he must also expect to fall under the assassin's knife. Every leader who shall have failed to conform to the conditions of this pact will be killed without mercy or hesitation. The punishment thus meted out will serve as the most effective of warnings; and when the country is once again ripe for insurrection the party will have been purged of its traitors. This somewhat appalling proposition has in any case retarded the day of revolution. The crowd is ready, but the number of leaders has been singularly reduced.

In such plots the frude corporations or unions of Spain are in no wise concerned. The workmen are extremely ignorant, and would fall into inextricable confusion if they attempted to meddle with the dozen or more parties who divide the political opinion of Spain. On the other hand, they have not feared to dabble in Socialism. Possessing only very superficial knowledge of these intricate questions, they were easily led to join the International. In 1872 there were nearly eight hundred trade societies, and the number probably have ultimately all joined the inter-

national but for the disruption of that celebrated society. To this day the Spanish workmen alone, among all the workmen of Europe, still call themselves members of the International, though this society has for so many years ceased to exist.

Thus we find the central committee maintaining its original title of the Federal Commission of the Spanish Region, as if Spain was but a region, or province of the International. The great bulk of Spanish workmen, however, know little or nothing of the rival Socialist schools; they are entirely in the hands of their leaders. A workman joins his trade society because the association may be of use to him during a strike or lock-out, and not as the militant partisan of any particular doctrine.

On one or two points all the Spanish trade unionists are agreed, whether Carlist or Red Republican. They all recognize that their weakness is due chiefly to their ignorance and unanimous clamour for the better instruction of their children. They have even created—and this without any outside help—several libraries and organized lectures of an educational description. A knowledge of these characteristics renders it evident that the Spanish corporations will not move as a body unless on purely trade questions. This accounts for their neutrality during the insurrection at Cartagena and the Federalist movement at Madrid. Undoubtedly the majority, or at least the majority of the more educated Spanish trade unionists, are Republicans, but they have lost faith in mere political leaders. So that, with the presence, as associates, of Royalists and the lukewarm disposition of the Republicans, the trades will not move unless it be clearly shown that some trade interest is at stake. These remarks do not however, apply to some of the working-men leaders. Many among the latter are cosmopolitan revolutionists, who, in conducting agitation in Spain, obey orders emanating from abroad. Some belong to the Bakunin Alliance, others were till the day of his death either directly or indirectly inspired by Dr. Karl Marx, though it proved impossible to implant German ideas of discipline in Spain. The German influence has therefore given way to that of the Anarchists, who now in the main govern the trade societies. But they are also inspired from abroad. Their policy is that of propaganda by action. They look upon a deed of violence as the best of advertisements, and attack misery as the readiest ally to revolution. The Anarchists consequently are not strangers to the movements of the "Black Hand."

The wages of the agricultural labourers in Andalusia were reduced last year because the crops were poor; and, though they barely earn 10d. a day, no increase has taken place this year, in spite of a good harvest. The large landowners seem to have agreed to keep the rate of payment down to the level of the bad seasons. The result might be foreseen. A few of the more reckless among those wretched agricultural labourers who are in absolute want, sleep on the ground in mere hovels almost devoid of furniture, have in their blind ignorant indignation committed arson and murder. This has happened not merely during the current year, but almost every year. Such acts of revenge are often due merely to individual feelings of resentment and are not the work of a conspiracy, of the "Black Hand" or of the Anarchists. Nevertheless, some among the Anarchists leaders have profited by this state of affairs. They have sent emissaries to the disturbed districts, they encouraged deeds of violence, and this encouragement has increased the number of crimes and the extent of the dissatisfaction. Such action is thoroughly in harmony with the policy of the Anarchists in every part of Europe, and accords with what they did in France at Monceau-les-Mines.

In dealing with Spain, however, it is essential to note that the trade societies, though in many instances calling themselves Anarchists, staunchly and indignantly repudiate any such violent and illegal action. Some of their leaders only who hold a European as well as a local mandate have done that which they would not dare to confess to their electors.

The Anarchists do not trouble themselves about such minor questions as the increase of wages or the reduction of the hours of labour. Organizations and legal agitation are not consistent with anarchy. By starvation leading to riot, and riot leading to revolution, they hope to attain promptly and suddenly the great end in view, the overthrow of private property and privilege, the destruction of authority and Government—in a word the triumph of anarchy, when freely imposed contracts shall be the only restraint imposed on absolute and barbaric individual liberty. Fortunately, these anarchist leaders are not likely to retain their influence. Already they are compelled to allow their following to call themselves collectivists, as well as Anarchists. But collectivism means the nationalization of the land, the great industries and monopolies. The means of production are to become national property, managed by the Government for the benefit of the people. This is the very reverse of anarchy, which, instead of increasing the attributes of Government, would do away with all authority. As a master of fact, and whatever the leader may say to the contrary, the greater part of the Spanish workmen who call themselves Anarchists do so simply because they are Home Rulers, and attribute half the troubles of their country to the centralization of politics at Madrid. Now, however, a new party has been formed, known as the Spanish Workmen Democratic Socialist Party. They are collectivists in their ultimate aim, but "possibilities" in policy, for they struggle to obtain any partial reform that can be immediately realized. Their means of action and organization and education within legal limits, till they possess sufficient strength and knowledge to render the triumph of a revolution certain, and its success' fruitful in bringing material benefits to the masses. They maintain, however, that when this educational process is completed the revolution will probably be able to accomplish itself pacifically and by the mere force of circumstances.—*Wall Street Journal*.

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It is requested that all communications relating to Subscriptions, Advertisements, &c., be addressed to the "Manager, Hongkong Telegraph" and not to the Editor.

Letters on Editorial matters to be sent to "The Editor" and not to individual members of the staff.

Communications intended for publication must be accompanied by the name and address of the writers, not necessarily for publication; but as evidence of good faith.

Whilst the columns of the "Hongkong Telegraph" will always be open for the fair discussion by correspondents of all questions affecting public interests, it must be distinctly understood that the Editor does not in any way hold himself responsible for opinions thus expressed.

## TO ADVERTISERS.

Advertisers are requested to forward all notices intended for insertion in that day's issue not later than THREE O'CLOCK so as not to retard the early publication of the paper.

## TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Arrangements have been made to publish The Hongkong Telegraph daily at 4 P.M. Subscribers in the central districts who do not receive their copies before Five O'CLOCK will oblige by at once communicating with the Manager.

## The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1883.

Now that the cholera scare in Hongkong has become a thing of the past—at least it is to be hoped that we have heard the last of the dread destroyer this season—we can with thoroughly unprejudiced minds fairly and impartially deal with the important question of the general health of the colony, as shown by the statistics quoted by Dr. Ayres, the Colonial Surgeon, in his annual report, published in *extenso* in a supplementary issue of the *Government Gazette* on the 21st of July. We must offer our apologies to Dr. Ayres for having so long omitted to deal with the interesting report in question; but other matters of an equally pressing character have demanded our attention, and after all the history and statistics of the health of Hongkong for the year 1883 will not lose anything by having been kept over for a few weeks.

The Colonial Surgeon's report for the year 1883 is not merely the ordinary official dry-as-dust statistical summary; it is, we should imagine, unique amongst the unvarying monotony of the usual run of departmental returns. Dr. Ayres is not contented with simply reporting in detail the various facts and items in connection with the working of his department, likely to prove of interest to the Government and the public; he leaves the beaten track of an easy officialdom and strikes out a new path for himself. In fact, Dr. Ayres' report is chiefly conspicuous as being a special pleading of the worthy Colonial Surgeon's own particular theories and beliefs on sanitation and other kindred problems, a medium for giving publicity to some of the most absurd notions concerning the great Chinese vice of opium-smoking and its attendant results that have ever been published, and an exceedingly flattering testimonial to the extraordinary foresight and remarkable ability of the Doctor and his staunch friend and ally the persevering and ubiquitous "the honourable the Surveyor General." However, our present references to the Colonial Surgeon's report will merely include the statistics dealing with the general health of the colony; the special subjects handled by Dr. Ayres will receive our careful consideration another time.

So much has been said, and written about the disgraceful character of our sanitary regulations by Mr. Osbert Chadwick and other self-styled infallible experts, that one would naturally expect official return to show a tremendous amount of sickness and an abnormally high death rate. Is such the case? Let

us compare returns with those of English cities where the climate is said to be much healthier, and where sanitation prevails on the scientific principles which Mr. Chadwick so strongly advocates for Hongkong, and see for ourselves. During the year 1882, no fewer than 549 cases from the police force alone were admitted into hospital, which practically means that, at one time or other during the twelve month, nearly every member of the establishment was on the sick list. How deceptive these figures are will at once be seen when it is shown that out of that number only 8 deaths occurred—or about one and a half per cent. Amongst the troops in garrison the disparity is even greater, showing 1,019 admissions to hospital and only 9 deaths. Of course it is perfectly plain that the great majority of these so-called cases of sickness are mere frivolous pretences; but at the same time the low death rate would be remarkable under any circumstances. The total admissions of Europeans into the Government Civil Hospital, from all causes, amounted to 1,458 and the deaths to 68—a considerable increase in the death rate on that of any year since 1874. But 68 deaths is a particularly low average considering the large population it covers. In

## LOCAL AND GENERAL.

THE U. S. S. *Juniper* may be expected to arrive here on or about the 15th instant.

THE U. S. corvette *Enterprise*, which is now at Zanzibar, may be expected here about the beginning of December.

THE U. S. S. *Essex* has gone to Korea from Japan and will remain stationed there as senior vessel on that station.

WE learn that Rear-Admiral Clitz, predecessor of Admiral Crosby on the China station, has retired from the U. S. Navy.

THE German barque *Marie* went over to Kowloon Dock this afternoon and the steamers *Atalanta* and *Vorwaerts* will dock there tomorrow.

MEMBERS of the Hongkong Cricket Club are reminded that the annual general meeting will be held in the Pavilion at 5.30 this afternoon. A large attendance is particularly requested.

A LODGE of Emergency of St. John, No. 618, S.C., will be held in Freemasons' Hall, Zetland Street, this evening at 8 for 8.30 precisely. Visiting brethren are cordially invited to attend.

THE French gunboat *Lutin* returned to the harbour this morning with the mails from the flag-ship *Victorine* for Marseilles, to be despatched by the M. M. Co.'s steamer *Ava*, which left for Europe to-day at noon.

INQUESTS are to be held this afternoon at the Government Civil Hospital, at 4.30, upon the body of a Chinaman found dead in a boat yesterday, and upon the body of a Chinese woman who is supposed to have died of opium poisoning.

JUST as we were going to press, the Clock Tower rang out the alarm of fire, indicating the "blaze" to be toward West Point. We proceeded in the direction indicated and found that the tea and cake establishment at No. 248, Queen's Road West was on fire, the first and second floors being wholly destroyed. The efforts of the Government and Volunteer Fire Brigades were, however, quickly successful in quenching the flames and preventing further damage.

AS we mentioned would be the case some days ago, Admiral von Blanc was relieved of the command of the German squadron in Chinese waters by Commodore Baron von der Goltz—who has since received telegraphic intelligence of his promotion to rear-admiral—at Woosung on August 29th. When the *Stosch* left Woosung the German men-of-war in port were the *Leipzig*, *Wolf*, and *Ulis*. Admiral von Blanc has gone home to Germany via America.

THE German flag-ship *Stosch* arrived from Woosung this morning, and saluted the port, *Victor Emmanuel* and the French commander-in-chief as she steamed to her moorings in the men-of-war anchorage, the salutes being returned in due course. As soon as Commodore Baron von der Goltz arrived, he received news of his promotion to the rank of rear-admiral, the hoisting of his broad pennant being the signal for another salute from the *Triomphante* and *Victor Emmanuel*.

JAMES GOWAN and William Clark, two well-known "beachcombers," had an interview with Captain Thomsett at the old place this morning, the trouble being an assault on Alexander Bowman, a seaman belonging to the American ship *Grande*, and with further having robbed that foolish mariner of twenty cents. The magistrate after hearing the evidence fined Mr. Gowen five dollars with the alternative of 14 days' imprisonment with hard labor and discharged Mr. Clark. The victim to a cruel law having recently shipped and received some advance wages, promptly stumped up the required amount, and was allowed to depart.

TSANG AHING, was charged before Captain Thomsett at the police court this morning with snatching six dollars from Low Acheong, a fisherman, while the latter was carrying the money in his hand. From the evidence adduced it appears that the complainant was enjoying his promenade, having the \$6 wrapped in a piece of paper, and carrying it in his hand when the prisoner came up from behind and snatched the packet with the Mexicans. The prisoner in his defence stated that he had been requested to "change" the dollars by the complainant, but as this simple story wouldn't wash, Mr. Tsang Ahing, was consigned to the custody of Mr. Hayward, with whom he will sojourn for the next six weeks, helping that gentleman's retainers to the exchequer of the industrial department of the "Queen's Hotel."

LOVE'S SACRIFICES.

I'd swear for her—  
I'd tear for her—  
The Lord knows what I'd bear for her;

I'd lie for her—  
I'd sigh for her—  
I'd drink the Ohlo dry for her;

I'd curse for her—  
I'd do worse for her—  
I'd kick up a thundering muss for her;

I'd weep for her—  
I'd leap for her—  
I'd go without my sleep for her;

I'd fight for her—  
I'd bite for her—  
I'd walk the streets all night for her;

I'd plead for her—  
I'd bleed for her—  
I'd do without my feed for her;

I'd boot for her—  
I'd shoot for her—  
A rival who'd come to sue for her;

I'd kneel for her—  
I'd steal for her—  
Such is the love I feel for her;

I'd abide for her—  
I'd ride for her—  
I'd swim against the tide for her;

I'd try for her—  
I'd cry for her—  
But—hang me if I'd die for her—

Or any other woman.

THE Pacific Mail Co.'s steamer *City of Tokio*, with mails, &c., up to the 18th ult., from San Francisco, has arrived at Yokohama, and will sail for this port on the 8th instant.

THE U. S. frigate *Trenton*, which is now en route for this port, via the Suez Canal, and may be expected here on or about the 1st of December next. The *Trenton* will be here also about the same time, when Admiral Pierce Crosby will transfer his flag to the *Trenton*. The *Trenton*, it is understood, will proceed to America via the Suez Canal.

"WHAT sort of pictur' do you call that?" asked an Arkansas farmer, pointing to a terra-cotta bust of Charles Dickens. "That is a bust of Charles Dickens." "Intended to look like him, ain't it?" "Oh, yes." "Well, I can sympathize with him, for I lived in the swamps a long time myself. Zounds, how 'bilious' he must have been when that thing was tuck!"—*Arkansas Traveler*.

A PARAGRAPH has been floating about in the newspapers of late in regard to the advantages of sleeping with the head to the north. It is the time-worn theory that because the electric current sets toward the poles the body of a sleeper should lie in the direction of this vital fluid. The theory is ingenious, but its fallacy has been proved by experiment. The chief theory about sleep is that one should lie on the right side on a good hard bed and have plenty of air and ventilation in the sleeping chamber. With these precautions it makes no difference towards which point of the compass the head is turned.

A COMPANY has been formed in Chicago to transport passengers and freight through the air. It is known as the Aerial Navigation Company and it starts out with a capital stock of \$2,000,000. A machine is said to have been perfected which will carry a train of carriages through the air as swiftly as though they were on a well ballasted road-bed. The public faith in navigation of the air is about as weak as in the success of the Keely motor, but any actual trial of aerial machinery will be watched with much interest. If the experiment proves a success, we need not have any fear of monopoly in transportation.

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# The Hongkong Telegraph.

7 SEP 83  
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No. 502.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1883.

SIX DOLLARS  
PER QUARTER.

## For Sale.

### JUST TO HAND.

CHUBB'S PAPER AND CASH BOXES.  
SAFES, LOCKS & DESPATCH BOXES.  
NEW COFFEE MACHINES.

### FOOD WARMERS.

### TODDY KETTLES.

### NEW TOBACCO.

### GOLDEN CLOUD.

### BIRDSEYE.

### SMOKING MIXTURE.

CARBOLIC DISINFECTING POWDER  
IN SMALL DREDGERS.

### INDIA RUBBER SEA BOOTS.

### NEW BOOKS.

### THE LATEST MUSIC.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

Hongkong, 18th August, 1883. [340]

## Insurances.

THE Undersigned have been appointed AGENTS to the NEW YORK BOARD of UNDERWRITERS.

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & CO.  
Hongkong, 15th June, 1883.

RECORD of AMERICAN and FOREIGN SHIPPING.

Agents,  
ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.  
Hongkong, 15th June, 1883. [470]

### NOTICE.

THE MAN ON INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

(CAPITAL, SUBSCRIBED) \$1,000,000.

The above Company is prepared to accept MARINE RISKS at CURRENT RATES on Goods &c. Policies granted to all Parts of the world payable at any of its Agencies.

WOO LIN YUEN,  
Secretary.

HEAD OFFICE,  
No. 2, QUEEN'S ROAD WEST.  
Hongkong, 1st February, 1883. [466]

YANG TSZE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION.

CAPITAL (Fully Paid-up) Tls. 420,000.  
PERMANENT RESERVE Tls. 230,000.  
SPECIAL RESERVE FUND Tls. 318,235.56

TOTAL CAPITAL and ACCUMULATIONS, 31st March, 1883.... Tls. 968,235.56

### DIRECTOR.

F. D. HITCH, Esq., Chairman.  
C. LUCAS, Esq. W. M. MEYERINK, Esq.  
A. J. M. INVERARY, Esq. G. H. WHEELER, Esq.

HEAD OFFICE—SHANGAI.  
Messrs. RUSSELL, & Co., Secretaries.  
LONDON BRANCH.  
Messrs. EARING BROTHERS & Co.,  
Bankers.

RICHARD BLACKWELL, Esq., Agent,  
68 and 69, Cornhill, E.C.

POLICIES granted on MARINE RISKS to all parts of the World.

Subject to a charge of 12 per cent. for Interest on Shareholders' Capital, all the PROFITS of the UNDERWRITING BUSINESS are annually distributed among all Contributors of Business (whether Shareholders or not) in proportion to the premium paid by them.

RUSSELL & Co., Agents.  
Hongkong, 25th May, 1883. [483]

THE SOUTH BRITISH FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, OF NEW ZEALAND.

CAPITAL \$1,000,000  
(ONE MILLION STERLING).

UNLIMITED LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS.

THE Undersigned, having been Appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to accept FIRE and MARINE RISKS at Current Rates, allowing usual discounts.

RUSSELL & Co., Agents.  
Hongkong, 1st September, 1883. [474]

## GENERAL NOTICE

THE ON-TAI INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

CAPITAL TAELS 800,000, EQUAL 453,333.33.  
RESERVE FUND Tls. 370,418.27.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

LEUNG, Esq. LEE YAT LUI, Esq.  
LO YEEK MOON, Esq. CHU CHIK NUO, Esq.

MANAGER—HO AMEL.

MARINE RISKS on GOODS &c. taken at CURRENT RATES to all parts of the world.

HEAD OFFICE 8 & 9, PRAYA WEST.  
Hongkong, 1st September, 1883. [475]

### INTIMATION.

SIGNOR ANTONIO CATTANEO, of the CONSERVATOIRE DE BERGAMO, and of the ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA COMPANY, has the honor to inform the community that he has arranged to remain in Hongkong, and will give lessons in Music, Singing and the Piano forte.

CHARGES STRICTLY MODERATE.

Address—Messrs. KELLY & WALSH,  
Queen's Road.

Hongkong, 1st March, 1883. [476]

## Notices of Firms.

### NOTICE.

HAVING taken Mr. JAMES LYON EDWARDS into PARTNERSHIP with me, from this date my Business will be Conducted under the style of VAUCHER & EDWARDS.

A. E. VAUCHER.  
Hongkong, 1st September, 1883. [671]

CHINA TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

### NOTICE.

DURING my absence from Hongkong Mr. ARTHUR SPENCER GARFIT has been appointed ACTING SECRETARY.  
By Order,

W. H. RAY,  
Secretary.  
Hongkong, 1st September, 1883. [672]

### NOTICE.

FROM this date Messrs. RUSSELL & Co. will conduct our Business at this Port, and all Communications should be addressed to them. Messrs. RUSSELL & Co. will also act as Agents at this Port for our line of Steamers.

GEO. R. STEVENS & Co.  
Hongkong, 1st August, 1883. [666]

## Intimations.

### NOTICE.

WE have just received from our SHANGHAI CABINET FACTORY a SAMPLE SUITE OF BEDROOM FURNITURE which is now on view.

Any Article of FURNITURE made to order in MAHOGANY, BIRCH, ASH or WALNUT at least Home Prices.

DESIGN BOOKS and Estimates on application.

We are also Shewing the VIENNA BENTWOOD FURNITURE, very strong and durable.

WALNUT and EBONIZED BRACKETS in great variety.

VENETIAN and OVAL MIRRORS

A large stock of BRASS and IRON BEDSTEADS in every size always on hand.

IRON SWING BASSINETTES and COTS for Children in every size.

The Excelsior Patent Chain SPRING MATTRESS in every size (the Best Spring Mattress extant).

New Designs in LACE CURTAINS 38, 4, 43, 5 yards long.

Single and Double PERAMBULATORS Specially adapted for this Colony.

SAYLE & CO., VICTORIA EXCHANGE, HONGKONG. [249]

## Intimations.

### NOTICE.

HE CHUNG, SHIPS' PLUMBER, BLACKSMITH, &c. &c., has REMOVED from No. 35, Queen's Road East, to No. 6, Peel Street, close to No. 120, Queen's Road Central.

Hongkong, 4th August, 1883. [620]

CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

ADJUSTMENT OF BONUS FOR THE YEAR 1882.

SHAREHOLDERS are hereby requested to send in to this Office a List of their Contributions of Premium for the year ended 31st December last, in order that the proportion of Profit for that year to be paid as Bonus to Contributors may be arranged. Returns not sent in before the 30th November next, will be made up by the Company, and no subsequent claims or alterations will be allowed.

By Order of the Directors,

D. GILLIES,  
Secretary.  
Hongkong, 20th August, 1883. [653]

C L A R I D G E S ' H O T E L ,  
B R O O K S T R E E T , L O N D O N , W.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

CONTRIBUTING SHAREHOLDERS are requested to send in a Statement of Business contributed during the half-year ended June 30th, 1883, on or before September 15th next, on which date the Accounts will be CLOSED.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

A. HOADLY,  
Proprietor.  
Hongkong, 20th August, 1883. [653]

Y O U N G L O Y K H O T E L ,  
O L D S T Y N E , B R I G H T O N , E N G L A N D .

NOTICE.

THE above HOTEL is Centrally situated, with Suitable Rooms and ample accommodation for travellers, especially those coming from Eastern Climates. FAMILIES and GENTLEMEN will find every comfort they can wish for at the above establishment, at STRICTLY MODERATE CHARGES.

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Hongkong, 20th August, 1883. [653]

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